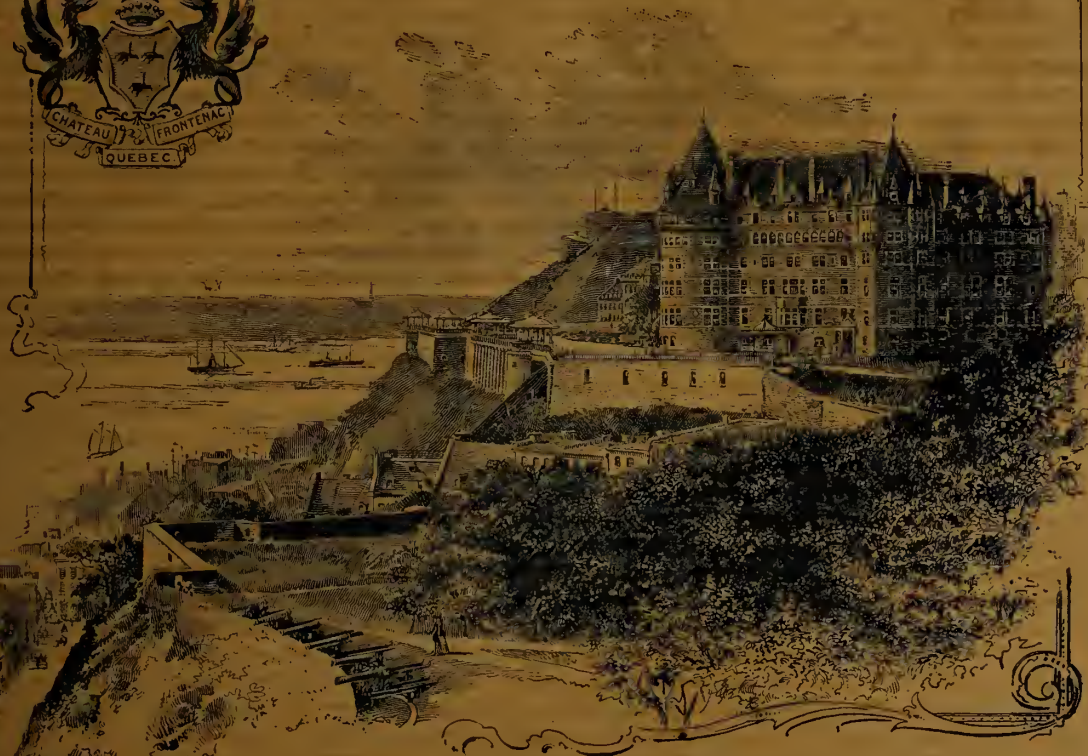


HISTORIC QUEBEC.



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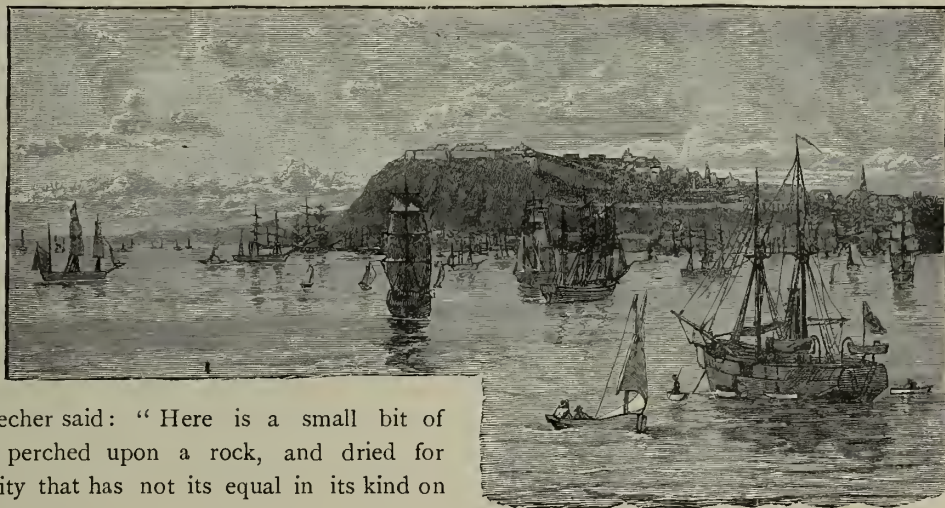
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HISTORIC QUEBEC.

THERE is not a spot in all America richer in historic treasure, or more lavishly endowed by Nature in the beauty, grandeur and splendor of its surroundings, than the quaint old walled city of Quebec. Guarding the portal of the great inland waters of the continent, it has not inaptly been

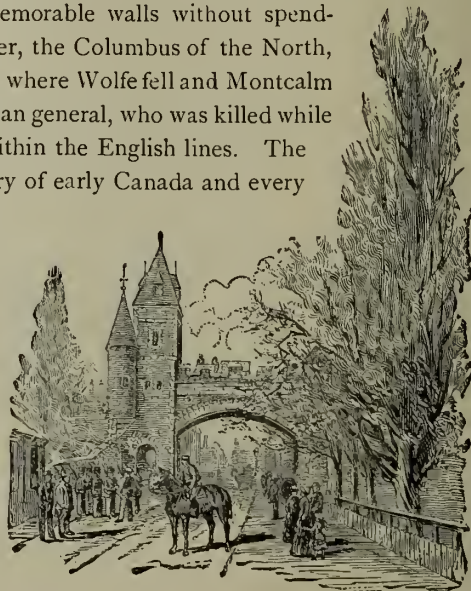
termed the "Sentinel City of the St. Lawrence," while its grim citadel and strong fortifications have earned for it the title of the "Gibraltar of America." It is of Quebec that

Henry Ward Beecher said: "Here is a small bit of mediæval Europe perched upon a rock, and dried for keeping—a curiosity that has not its equal in its kind on this side of the ocean."



It is the purpose of this brochure to furnish in a concise form such information concerning this ancient city, its approaches, surroundings, and accommodation for tourists as may assist that numerous and yearly increasing brotherhood, or such of them as may desire to visit the St. Lawrence, in forming their plans to ensure the maximum of recreation with the minimum of trouble.

The city of Quebec is such a convenient resting place between Montreal and the several points of interest on the Lower St. Lawrence, and is of itself so interesting and so unlike other cities of the continent that very few making the tour of the St. Lawrence pass its memorable walls without spending a few days within them. They desire to see where Cartier, the Columbus of the North, first landed, where Champlain founded the first French colony, where Wolfe fell and Montcalm received his death wound, and where Montgomery, the American general, who was killed while besieging the city on 31st December, 1775, breathed his last within the English lines. The streets of Quebec are redolent of religious and military history of early Canada and every spot now dismissed in a sentence was the centre of events which in their day seemed to the actors of them to be fraught with far reaching consequences, as indeed many of them were. It is three hundred and fifty-eight years since Jacques Cartier anchored off what was then the Indian village of Stadacona, and of course claimed the rest of it all, whatever it might prove to be, for the King of France. He made no permanent settlement here, but in 1549 the Sieur de Roberval spent one winter with a small colony he had brought out and then retired. In 1608 Champlain arrived and succeeded in establishing

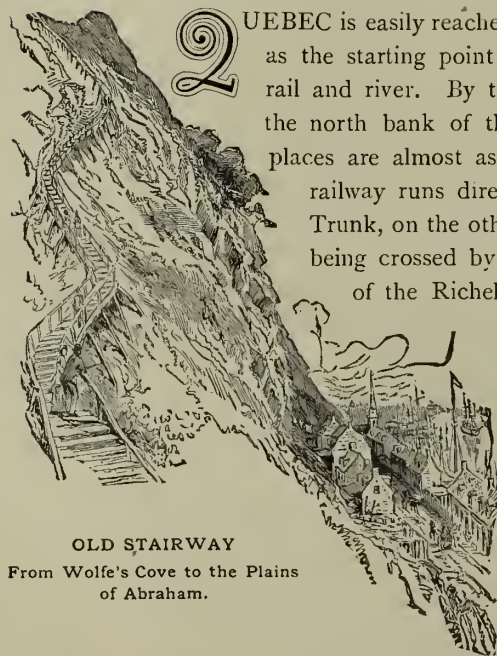


ST. LOUIS GATE

the French possession of the country and commenced to provide material for history. His romantic reign as practical King of the St. Lawrence, and the eventful times of his French successors have been so frequently and so well described by Parkman, Kingsford, Stewart, Le Moine, Bourinot and Harper, that it is not necessary to say more of them here. The final struggle for Canada between the French and the English which closed on the heights of Abraham, a little beyond the St. Louis gate of Quebec, where Wolfe fell and Montcalm was fatally wounded, saw the end of France in the northern half of the continent, and commenced the regime which was inevitably destined to result in the self governing liberty which Canada now enjoys.



HOW TO GET THERE.



OLD STAIRWAY

From Wolfe's Cove to the Plains
of Abraham.

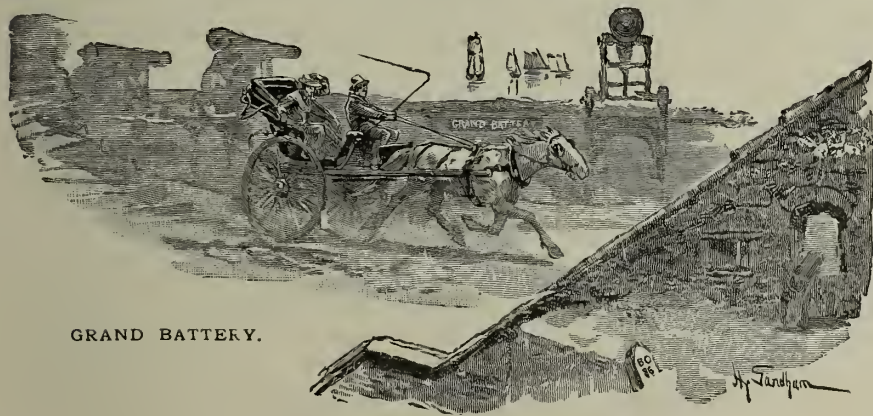
QUEBEC is easily reached from all directions. From Montreal, which may be regarded as the starting point for the Lower St. Lawrence, there is a choice of routes by rail and river. By the Canadian Pacific railway, it is about five hours' run along the north bank of the river, through the old French settlements that in many places are almost as primitive as in the days of Champlain and Frontenac. The railway runs directly under the walls of, and yet into the city. The Grand Trunk, on the other side, runs to Levis, immediately opposite Quebec, the river being crossed by steam ferry. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Co. ply between Montreal and Quebec, affording a delightful sail on the St. Lawrence. Tourists from the New England States who do not wish to visit Montreal, can reach the Ancient Capital by way of Sherbrooke, thence via the Quebec Central or Grand Trunk railways to Levis, where ferries run regularly to Quebec. The Intercolonial railway, running through the Maritime Provinces from Halifax, lands the tourist at Levis; and in summer numerous steamships from European and Lower St. Lawrence ports all make Quebec a stopping point.

IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.

WHERE TO STOP.

THE Chateau Frontenac, a magnificent new hotel, erected by a number of capitalists of Montreal, has just been opened. It stands at the eastern end of a splendid esplanade known as the Dufferin Terrace, commanding delightful views of the St. Lawrence as far as the eye can reach, down past the Isle d'Orleans, across to Levis and beyond, up stream to Sillery, and, to the left, the country along the beautiful valley of the St. Charles River. The grandeur of the scenery is indescribable ; it is matchless in diversity and charming in effect. No grander site for such a structure could be found on the

continent, and it would not be easy to combine the advantages it possesses in any place the world over. This elegant hotel is erected on an historic spot of more than ordinary interest—the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, once the vice-regal residence of the Governors of



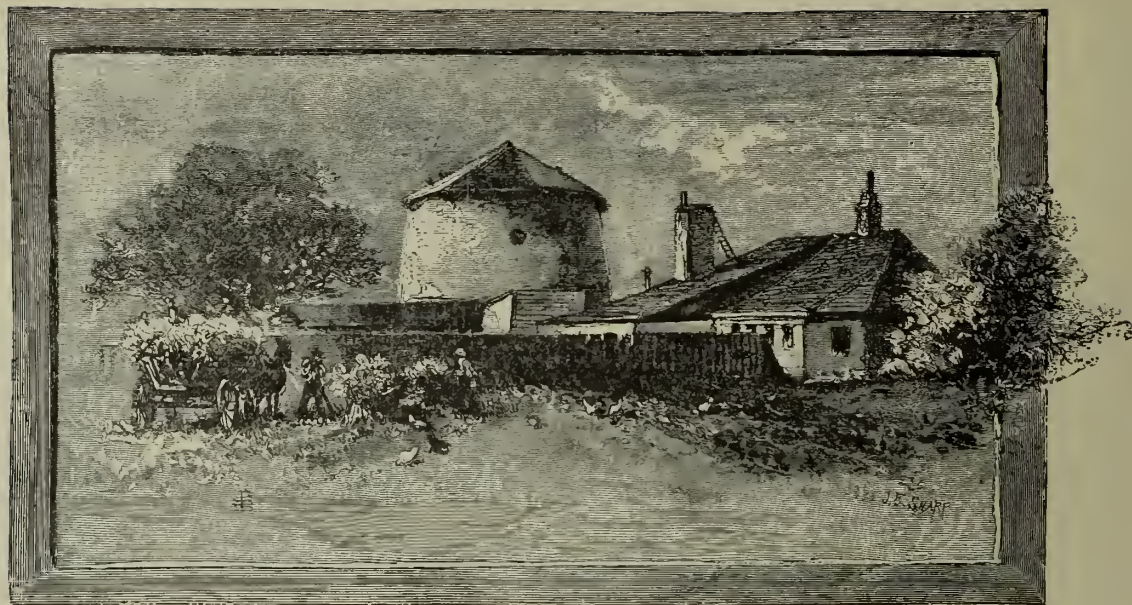
GRAND BATTERY.

Canada, both before and after the conquest—and it happily harmonizes with its romantic surroundings. It is modelled after the style of the French chateaux of the Sixteenth century, modified to meet present day requirements, and yet retaining all that picturesque uniqueness which characterized the castellated dwellings of Old France three centuries ago. The Chateau is built of Scotch fire brick and a dark grey stone, the pinnacled roofs being sheathed with copper. This imposing structure is seven stories high, covers an area of 55,000 square feet, and cost over three-quarters of a million of dollars. While the exterior presents a graceful and commanding appearance, the interior is equally striking and imposing. The furnishings are rich, rare, palatial. The decorations are elaborate, chaste and beautiful, and throughout there is an air of refinement and elegance. Nearly all the public rooms are finished in antique oak, the grand drawing room and ladies' parlor being in white enamel. There are 175 spacious bedrooms, single and in suites of two to eight rooms, as may be desired, and nearly all are furnished with bath rooms. In every way the appointments are most complete. From every window an uninterrupted view of the magnificent surroundings can be had. In a word, the Chateau Frontenac is worthy of the site it occupies, and together they stand unrivalled on this continent and probably in Europe.



DUFFERIN TERRACE.

THE pride and the glory of Quebec is Dufferin Terrace, an unrivalled promenade and public rendezvous. From it, or better, from any of the windows of the Chateau Frontenac which stands at its eastern limit, and at the base of the Citadel, a view unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, bursts upon the beholder. The broad promenade is fully a quarter of a mile long, and erected on it are five handsome kiosks, to which the names of Plessis, Frontenac, Lorne and Louise, Dufferin, and Victoria have been given, besides another for the use of bands of music which at times are those belonging to British and French men-of-war visiting the port. Elevated 200 feet above the St. Lawrence, which here contracts its high banks until but a mile separates them, it is a point of vantage from which to drink in the feast of scenic splendor which is spread out before one. There is the mighty river—described by Howells as the “Little Giant”—on whose bosom float craft of every description from the huge ocean greyhound to the primitive canoe of the Indian; across the water is Levis on whose crowning cliffs, rising higher even than those of Quebec, are three immense forts erected by the British Government at a cost approaching \$1,000,000; down the stream is the beautiful Isle d’Orleans—the Isle of Bacchus of Jacques Cartier, and the legendary abode of the evil spirits of the once powerful red man. Further away is Cape Tourmente, and along the shores are the quaint villages of the habitants, and the narrow-stripped farms which excite the surprise and curiosity of the traveller. To the left the St. Charles gracefully sweeps and blends its waters with the greater stream. Forest and river and mountain and cultivated broad acres combine to make gorgeous landscape, and in the rear tower the Laurentian Hills, whose purpled crests lose themselves in the fleecy clouds. At one’s feet is the bustling Lower Town and the ships in port, and above is the frowning Citadel whose hoary walls have environed Quebec with a glamour of romance and renown.



MARTELLO TOWERS, PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.



HOPE HILL.

THE CITADEL.

THE Citadel occupies the most commanding position in Quebec, over-looking the St. Lawrence and the country round, and having a clear range for its guns in every direction. It stands 330 feet above the river, and at one time was a formidable position of defence, so much so that Quebec, as stated, has sometimes been called the Gibraltar of America. Though still a fortress, its present chief use is as a barrack, and in it are kept immense military stores and arms for 20,000 men. The Citadel is about ten minutes walk from the Chateau Frontenac.

THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN.

THE Governor's Garden is a public park a little in rear of the Dufferin Terrace, and close to the Chateau Frontenac. In it is a dual-faced stone column to Wolfe and Montcalm, erected in 1827 and 1828 in joint honour of the illustrious generals, to whom, in the words of the inscription, "Valour gave a common death, history a common fame, and posterity a common monument."

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

THE Plains of Abraham, of which mention has been made, is one of the chief points of interest. Here was the battlefield where Wolfe fell and Montcalm fought his last fight. The plain is the table land on the crest of the heights on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river, which were thought to be too precipitous for an enemy to climb. The heights were, however, quietly and successfully scaled, and the battle fought on their edge which decided the fate of Canada. A monument now stands to mark

the spot where Wolfe fell, and bears the inscription: "Here died Wolfe victorious." The field of the battle is a short and pleasant walk from the hotel, a little beyond the St. Louis gate, on the road to Spencer's Wood, the official residence of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, and in old days the home of the Governors-General of Canada. A short distance off, on the escarpment overhanging the St. Lawrence, is the path by which the British troops scaled the cliffs on the night before the battle, and at the foot of the rocks is Wolfe's Cove.



THE URSILINE CONVENT.

THE Ursuline Convent is indirectly connected with this important battle on the Plains of Abraham, by reason of its containing the remains of Montcalm, whose body is buried in the Convent while his skull is kept in the chaplain's parlor. This, the oldest convent in Quebec, was founded in 1639. It is open to visitors who may there see some fine works of art, including paintings by Vandyke and Champagny, the property of the Sisters of the Convent.

THE HOTEL DIEU.

THE Hotel Dieu, a convent and a hospital, founded by a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, contains some fine pictures. In the Chapel of the Convent is the skull of Jean de Brebeuf, the great Jesuit Missionary of whose doings Parkman and Charlevoix have given a most interesting and trustworthy account. The establishment is open to visitors on application to the Lady Superior.

THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

THESE are situated about nine miles below Quebec. The drive to them—a favorite trip with all visitors—is through an almost continuous succession of French Canadian farms and cottages. On the road is Beauport, a place bombarded by Wolfe, and now containing one of the principal Canadian hospitals for the insane. The Falls of Montmorenci are 100 feet higher than those of Niagara, and in winter a large cone of ice usually forms at the foot. The tourist may go to Montmorenci by the Quebec, Montmorenci & Charlevoix Railway.

THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

THE Laval University is the chief French University, and the oldest in Canada. Laval grew out of the Seminary of Quebec, founded in 1663, which was liberally endowed by the first Bishops of the See, and it has a museum, library and many art treasures in its keeping.

There are many other buildings in Quebec interesting to a visitor who is or who desires to place his mind *en rapport* with the early history of Canada, and there are modern edifices, such as the Legislative buildings, Custom House, Cathedral Hall, Y.M.C.A. building, etc., and modern public works like the immense tidal basins which can hardly fail to attract attention. Sauntering about the city an American tourist will constantly meet with curious and unaccustomed architectural sights. The "Break Neck Steps" although demolished and replaced by a modern structure, will yet strike him as well deserving their name, and in that portion of the city called "Sous le Cap," he will see a great contrast to corresponding portions of any American city he is acquainted with.



BREAK NECK STAIRS

LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

TWENTY miles from Quebec, and reached by the Quebec, Montmorenci and Charlevoix railway, or by steamer in summer, is the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, which for 250 years has been the Mecca of devout pilgrims seeking restoration of health. Wonderful miracles, it is claimed, have been wrought here ; and huge tiers of crutches and canes, and trusses and splints, left by former owners as mute testimony of the efficacy of the saint's intervention on their behalf, are objects of interest and curiosity even to the unbelieving. A handsome church, raised by Pope Pius IX. to the dignity of a basilica, has been erected, and within its sacred walls one of the finger joint bones of Ste. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, is still shown and venerated.

LORETTE.

LORETTE is another place to which visitors are fond of driving. It is an Indian village on the St. Charles river, about ten miles from Quebec, and there are some beautiful Falls in the immediate neighbourhood. A great part of the Indian curiosities, beadwork, mocassins, snow-shoes, &c., comes from Lorette.

In every direction around Quebec the country affords charming drives, and at the French Canadian villages which occur with more or less frequency, a stranger will be able to compare the peculiarities of life amongst a people who more than any other in America have preserved the traditions of their ancestors, with the essentially modern customs and lines of thought which characterize the rural settlements of other parts of the continent.



CALECHE DRIVING.



ACROSS THE RIVER.

FROM Levis a magnificent view of Quebec and its surroundings can be obtained. The military forts, on the heights above, already referred to, are worth visiting and so is the Engineer's camp at St. Joseph de Levis, from which the falls of Montmorenci can be seen. Near by is the Government graving dock, a massive piece of masonry.

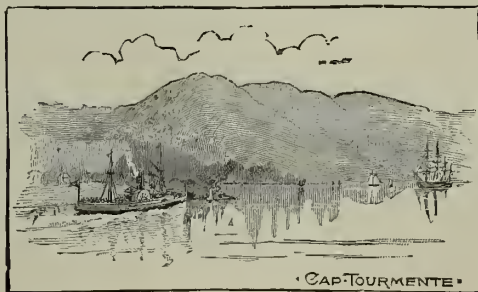


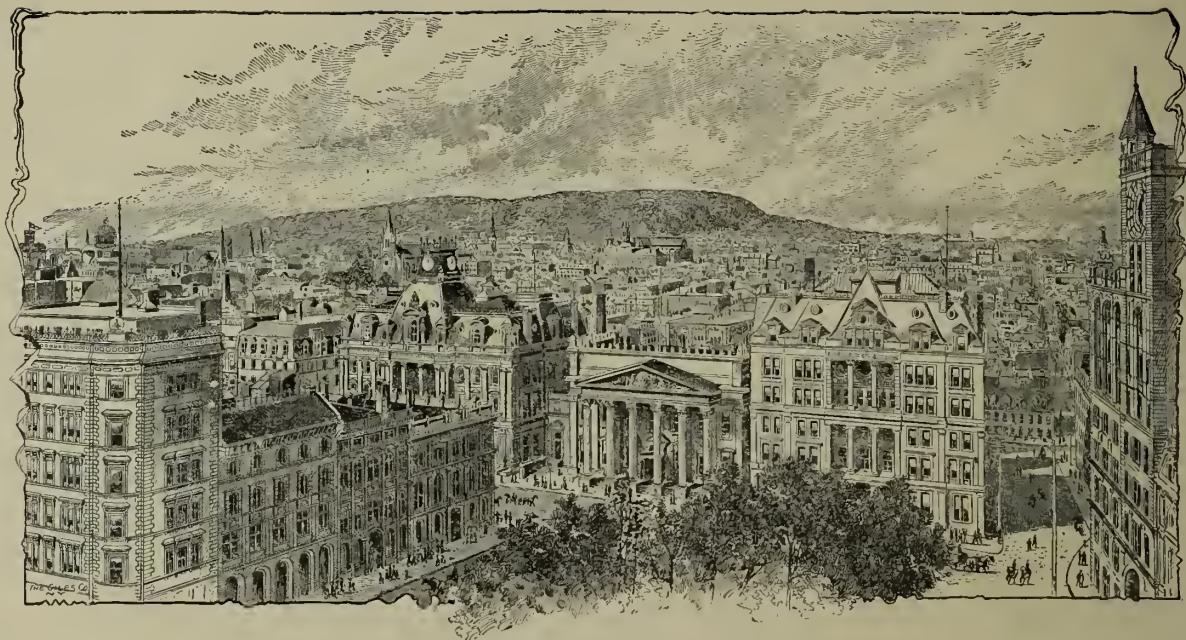
THE LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

ONE hundred and ninety miles from Quebec, via the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, through a country whose wild grandeur has earned for it the title of "The Canadian Adirondacks," is the great inland sea—Lake St. John. It is a favorite resort for health and pleasure seekers, Roberval, on the lake, having magnificent hotels. The fishing is excellent. Tourists in summer, are offered an enjoyable round trip from Quebec to Lake St. John, and thence to Chicoutimi by rail, and down the famed Saguenay, whose scenery is awe inspiring, and back to Quebec by steamer.

DOWN THE GULF.

A PLEASANT trip down the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence is afforded the visitor to Quebec. Passing Cape Tourmente and Grosse Isle, the quarantine station for Quebec, many islands of remarkable scenic beauty dot the river. Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna and Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, are fashionable watering resorts, with good hotel accommodation and excellent bathing facilities. The trip can be extended down the Gulf to Prince Edward Island and to St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, N. S., and to New York, Boston and other American ports.





CITY OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS.

MONTREAL is second only to Quebec in historic interest. It is the head of ocean navigation and yet far inland, and is the railway centre of the Dominion. Montreal has many attractive places which cannot fail to interest and delight sight-seers. It is pre-eminently a city of churches, and such magnificent edifices as the Cathedral of Notre Dame, St. Peter's, (modelled after St. Peter's at Rome,) the Jesuit Church and College, Bonsecours Church, erected in 1771, the English Cathedral, St. James (Methodist,) and St. Paul's and St. Andrews' (Presbyterian,) are worth seeing. Mount Royal, from which the city takes its name, affords a pleasant drive, and other points of interest are the Victoria Bridge, spanning the St. Lawrence, McGill University, Windsor Station and offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Nelson Monument, Champ de Mars, (the military parade ground of early days), Dominion Square, with Windsor Hotel, etc. A run down the Lachine Rapids and a visit to St. Helen's Island or any of the numerous city parks and public buildings are worth making.

OTTAWA

THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

VISITORS to Quebec, via Montreal, can easily reach Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, by the Canadian Pacific or other railways, or by river, the railway run being about four hours from the commercial metropolis. The site of Ottawa for picturesque grandeur, it has been stated, is only second to that of Quebec. It is located on the Ottawa river, where the Rideau and Gatineau join, and where the waters of the first named hurl themselves over the Chaudiere Falls into the seething cauldron below. But it is the national buildings which are the chief pride of Ottawa, and the principal objects of interest to tourists. They stand out boldly on Parliament Hill, over-looking the Ottawa, in all the beauty of seemingly varied architecture. They were erected at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The octagonal shaped library in rear of the Houses of Parliament is one of the most complete in the world and contains 155,000 volumes, some of which are exceedingly rare books. Other objects of interest are Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor General of Canada, Rideau Canal and Major Hill Park, the city buildings, extensive saw mills, and the timber slides by which the square timber from the Upper Ottawa passes down without damage into the navigable waters below. To go down these slides, as nearly every visitor does, is an exciting and exhilarating experience. Opposite Ottawa is the French city of Hull, and combined they have a population of over 60,000.

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